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proposed railroad, in the parallel of 47°. But it must be borne in mind that the plains at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are much lower, probably 1,500 feet, in the British Possessions than in the United States. Their ascent, consequently, may be much more abrupt and difficult than of those in the United States. It is not so much the absolute height of the ground that is the chief obstacle to the construction of a railroad, as the shortness of the distance by which it is to be overcome.

The Report of Capt. Pallisser is looked for with much interest. It must prove of great value in illustrating the geography of the country, as well as in reference to the proposed lines of railroad across the continent.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

### STATISTICS OF AMERICAN STATES.

#### NO. 4.

#### REPUBLIC OF PERU.

Lat. 3° 35' to 21° 48' S. | Populat'n (1852) 2,106,492.  
Long. 68° 10' to 81° 30' W. | Density, 4.22 to sq. mile.  
Area, 498,726 sq. miles. | Capital, LIMA.

#### CONSTITUTION.

*Executive.*—President, elected by the people through electoral colleges, for six years.

*Administration.*—1. Minister of the Interior and Religion; 2. Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance; 3. Minister of War and Marine; 4. Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

*Council of State.*—All the Ministers and such Senators as Congress may nominate. The President of the Council supplies the place of President of the Republic, in case of his removal, inability, or death.

*Legislature.*—A Congress, consisting of a Senate composed of two members from each department, and a House of Deputies, composed of one Deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants.

*Judiciary.*—A Supreme Court at Lima; and Superior Courts at Lima, Cuzco, Arequipa, Trujillo, Ayacucho and Puno. In the provinces, Courts of First Instance, and in the districts, Justices' Courts. There are also special mining, military, and other courts.

*National Religion.*—The Holy Apostolic Roman Catholic. The Church is under the supervision of the Archbishop of Lima, and the

Bishops of Arequipa, Chachapoyas, (Maynas,) Cuzco, Huamanga and Ayacucho, and Trujillo.

#### HEIGHTS OF THE PERUVIAN ANDES.

Names.	Lat. S.	Long. W.	Hgt., ft.
Sahama .....	18° 07'	68° 52'	22,350
Parinacota .....	18° 10'	69° 11'	22,030
Gualateiri .....	20° 13'	69° 17'	21,960
Pomarape .....	18° 08'	69° 03'	21,700
Chuquibamba .....	16° 06'	72° 16'	21,160
Chipicani .....	17° 43'	69° 47'	19,748
Arequipa (vol.) .....	16° 19'	71° 23'	18,373
Apucunurunu .....	14° 10'	70° 20'	17,525
Viuda Pass .....	10° 45'	76° 30'	15,968
Lagunillas Pass .....	15° 52'	71° 15'	15,590
Raya Pass .....	14° 25'	70° 40'	14,520
City of Cuzco .....	13° 31'	72° 04'	11,380
Chiquiacoba Lake .....	16° 45'	75° 30'	13,200

#### RIVERS OF PERU.

1. *Emptying into the Pacific Ocean.*—Tumbez, Chira, Sechura, Jequitepeque, Sana, Viru, Santa, Patavilca, Huaura, Chillón, Rimac, Mala, Canete, Pisco, Ocona, Camana, Quilca, Tambo, and Loa.

2. *Emptying through the Amazon into the Atlantic.*—Tunguragua or Marañon, Huallaga, Ucayali, (formed by the Pachitea, Apurimac and Beni,) and Yavari.

#### CIVIL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

Peru is divided into *eleven* departments, and two provinces called "littorales," having the organization of departments. The departments are divided into 61 provincias, subdivided into 625 distritos, and these into partidos or parishes. The government, civil and economical, of each department, is in charge of a prefect, dependent directly on the President of the Republic; that of each province is in charge of a sub-prefect, dependent on the departmental prefect; that of each distrito or district is in charge of a governor; and that of each partido in charge of a sub-governor.

The following table exhibits the extent and population of the departments:

Departments.	Area, sq. m.	Population.	Capitals.
Amazonas .....	96,276	43,074	Chachapoyas.
Ancash .....	23,928	219,145	Huarez.
Arequipa .....	36,117	119,336	Arequipa.
Ayacucho .....	32,829	132,921	Huamanga.
Cuzco .....	72,124	349,718	Cuzco.
Huancavelica .....	14,284	70,117	Huancavelica.
Junin .....	85,338	222,949	Cerro de Pasco.
Libertad .....	27,444	266,553	Trujillo.
Lima .....	24,288	250,801	Lima.
Moquegua .....	39,198	61,432	Tacna.
Puno .....	25,918	285,661	Puno.
Provincia de Callao .....	216	8,453	Callao.
" de Piura .....	20,766	76,332	Piura.

Total ..... 498,726 2,106,492 LIMA.

The *provinces*, named chiefly after their principal towns, are as follows:

Provinces.	Population.	Provinces.	Population.
<b>AMAZONAS—</b>		<b>HUANCAVELICA—</b>	
Chachapoyas . . . . .	27,728	Angaraes . . . . .	20,300
Maynas . . . . .	15,346	Castrovireyna . . . . .	15,348
<b>ANCACH—</b>		Huancavelica . . . . .	17,318
Cajatambo . . . . .	24,799	Tayaenja . . . . .	27,151
Conchucos . . . . .	54,751	<b>JUNIN—</b>	
Huari . . . . .	48,579	Huanuco . . . . .	26,799
Huaylas . . . . .	84,676	Huamalis . . . . .	32,027
Santa . . . . .	6,340	Juanga . . . . .	93,712
<b>AREQUIPA—</b>		Pasco . . . . .	70,411
Arequipa . . . . .	63,816	<b>LIBERTAD—</b>	
Cailoma . . . . .	23,443	Cajamarca . . . . .	46,122
Camana . . . . .	14,418	Chiclayo . . . . .	26,123
Union . . . . .	17,659	Chota . . . . .	62,597
<b>AYACUCHO—</b>		Huamachuco . . . . .	60,854
Andahuaylas . . . . .	19,184	Jen . . . . .	8,560
Cangallo . . . . .	20,027	Lambayeque . . . . .	24,682
Huamanga . . . . .	29,617	Pataz . . . . .	29,394
Huanta . . . . .	26,358	Trujillo . . . . .	8,221
Lucanas . . . . .	17,401	<b>LIMA—Canete . . . . .</b>	
Parinacochas . . . . .	19,334		17,653
<b>Cuzco—</b>		Cunta . . . . .	16,384
Abanecay . . . . .	21,912	Chanccay . . . . .	25,600
Anta . . . . .	31,300	Huacachiri . . . . .	14,400
Aymaraes . . . . .	18,228	Ica . . . . .	41,500
Calca . . . . .	16,223	Lima . . . . .	120,000
Canas . . . . .	37,605	Yauyos . . . . .	15,264
Chanchis . . . . .	36,400	<b>MOQUEGUA—</b>	
Chumbivilcas . . . . .	23,250	Arica . . . . .	18,642
Cotabambas . . . . .	23,241	Moquegua . . . . .	32,380
Cuzco . . . . .	41,152	Tarapaca . . . . .	10,410
Paucartambo . . . . .	17,026	<b>PUNO—Azangaro . . . . .</b>	
Paruro . . . . .	17,732		54,333
Quispicanchi . . . . .	20,700	Carabaya . . . . .	22,138
Urubamba . . . . .	39,949	Chuquito . . . . .	75,959
		Huancane . . . . .	50,765
		Lampa . . . . .	76,468

The *principal cities*, capitals of departments, are as follows:—Chachapoyas, 4,600; Huaras, 5,500; Arequipa, 38,000; Ayacucho, 18,000; Cuzco, 47,500; Huancavelica, 5,500; Cerro de Pasco, 14,000; Trujillo, 6,500; Lima, 100,000; Tacna, 10,000; Puno, 8,600; Callao, 6,000; Piura, 12,000.

#### NATIONAL FORCES.

*Militia*—All male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

*Standing Army*—About 6,000 men, and organized as follows:

Artillery—2 foot batteries, 1 horse squadron.  
 Infantry—8 battalions of 3 companies.  
 Cavalry—3 regiments, (hussars, chasseurs, and lancers.)  
 Corps of engineers.

The artillery is equipped with 24 twelve pound cannon, and a like number in reserve. The infantry is armed with Minie rifles; and the cavalry with ball-proof cuirasses and Sharp's carbines.

The official staff in 1856, consisted of 2 grand

marshals, 5 generals of division, 22 generals of brigade, 142 colonels, 158 lieutenant-colonels, 201 majors, 404 captains, 456 first lieutenants, 418 second lieutenants, 11 commissaries, and 37 surgeons—total, 1,856. Of this number there were 418 on leave, with pay; 274 invalided, with pay; 280 retired with pensions. At the same date, 528 widows and children of officers were receiving pensions.

*National Navy*—In 1856 the navy was constituted as follows:

2 frigates (33 and 46 guns) .....	79 guns.
2 steamers (10 guns) .....	20 "
4 small steamers (6 guns) .....	24 "
1 brigantine .....	14 "
1 mail boat .....	.
5 transports, etc. ....	5 "
15 Total .....	142 "

The *personnel* of the fleet consisted of 3 admirals, 40 captains, 17 first lieutenants, 18 second lieutenants, 40 midshipmen, 20 marine officers, 51 pursers' clerks, 7 surgeons, and 11 pilots. The infantry of marine composed one battalion of 458 men; and the number of seamen was 428.

#### PUBLIC FINANCE.

According to the estimates for 1857, the receipts would amount to \$18,656,256, and the expenditures to \$16,360,051.

##### Receipts.

From customs duties* .....	\$2,263,282
" sales of guano .....	15,296,952
" other sources .....	1,096,022

##### Expenditures.

Ministry of War and Marine .....	\$5,392,202
" of Interior and Religion .....	3,825,248
Miscellaneous .....	3,806,901
Debt .....	1,406,636
Interest .....	1,929,064

The *public debt* on the 1st January, 1858, consisted of:

Domestic Debt—Consolidated .....	\$10,134,969
" Floating .....	1,784,918
" All other .....	4,531,500

Total .....

Foreign Debt .....

Total Public Debt .....

#### NATIONAL COINAGE (1855.)

Silver (in 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 cents) .....	\$1,546,196
Gold (in 5 and 10 dollar—Condor—pieces) .....	650,175

Total Coinage .....

\* The Customs revenue in 1855 amounted actually to \$3,766,814, and in 1856 to \$3,279,566.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE (1853.)

## 1.—Value of Exports and Imports.

	Imports.	Exports.
Australia .....	\$117	\$.....
Bolivia .....	30	11,594
Brazil .....	25,388	26,907
Buenos Ayres .....	11,582	.....
Central America .....	77,105	.....
Chile .....	654,007	497,437
China .....	289,496	.....
Denmark .....	64	14,000
England .....	4,616,291	8,818,827
Ecuador .....	196,828	8,283
France .....	1,883,781	1,441,606
Germany .....	10,877	27,681
Hamburg .....	486,327	214,814
Holland .....	382	24,500
Italy .....	42,903	60,715
Mauritius .....	.....	80,055
Mexico .....	15	35,490
New Granada .....	42,820	49,605
Paraguay .....	80	.....
Prussia .....	1,307	.....
Spain .....	162,367	228,994
Sweden .....	.....	36,557
Switzerland .....	102	.....
West Indies .....	.....	264,240
United States .....	586,024	4,898,378
Total .....	\$9,087,894	\$16,880,377

## 2.—Principal Imports.

Silk goods .....	\$675,257
Linen goods .....	286,945
Cotton goods .....	2,760,300
Woolen goods .....	1,293,328
Jewelry .....	194,498
Wearing apparel .....	118,051
Furniture .....	249,372
Wood .....	227,503
Fruits .....	64,746
Provisions and spices .....	730,280
Wines and liquors .....	253,006
Sundries .....	2,234,608

Total value.....\$9,087,894

## 3.—Principal Exports.

Cascarilla bark .....	\$66,542
Cochineal .....	14,437
Cotton .....	47,652
Hides .....	17,313
Guano .....	10,776,690
Wool .....	577,850
Gold .....	353,199
Silver .....	3,017,777
Saltpetre .....	1,483,820
Tobacco .....	135,551
Wines and liquors .....	4,226
Sundries .....	385,340

Total value.....\$16,880,377

## 4.—Merchant Marine.

9 ships .....	3,194 tons.
10 barques .....	4,156 "
141 coasting vessels .....	14,705 "
160 Total (1852) .....	22,055 "

## 5.—Gold, Silver, Guano, and Saltpetre Exported.

To	Gold.	Silver.	Guano.	Saltpetre.
Bolivia .....	\$11,594	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Brazil .....	1,302	.....	.....	.....
Chile .....	10,200	37,310	.....	3,503
China .....	5,389	76,400	58,905	.....
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	14,000
England .....	245,295	2,172,336	5,017,860	802,023
Sweden .....	2,380	1,814	.....	.....
France .....	68,755	709,381	422,595	237,842
Germany .....	.....	.....	.....	27,281
Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	202,044
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	24,500
Italy .....	2,552	346	35,290	22,225
Mauritius .....	.....	.....	80,055	.....
N. Granada .....	.....	600	.....	.....
Spain .....	5,712	10,946	184,095	28,241
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	36,557
United States .....	.....	8,644	4,713,660	85,204
West Indies .....	.....	.....	264,240	.....

Total \$353,199 \$3,017,777 \$10,776,690 \$1,483,820

## 6.—Imports by Ports.

Callao .....	\$6,076,474
Arica .....	860,170
Islay .....	1,454,358
Huanchaco .....	235,745
San Jose .....	180,738
Paita .....	253,917
Loreta .....	26,494

Total value.....\$9,087,897

## 7.—Commerce for Three Years.

	Imports.	Exports.
1851 .....	\$9,447,465	\$13,085,715
1852 .....	9,316,242	10,173,216
1853 .....	9,087,897	16,880,377
	\$27,851,604	\$40,119,308
		27,851,604

In favor of Peru in 3 years.....\$12,267,704  
Or annually .....

8.—Commerce with United States.\*

(According to U. S. Treasury Reports.)

	Imports.	Exports.
1849 .....	\$446,953	\$111,236
1850 .....	170,753	275,728
1851 .....	94,733	272,098
1852 .....	694,892	355,842
1853 .....	173,441	697,577
1854 .....	1,005,406	685,155
1855 .....	597,618	870,546
1856 .....	217,759	1,244,223
1857 .....	208,747	507,932
1858 .....	1,000,541	685,989

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONETYS.

Old standards—Those of Spain.

New standards—Those of France.

The dollar of Peru=5 francs; the condor (gold)=10 dollars.

\* Compare the values given by the U. S. and Peruvian returns severally for 1853-4. The variation is accounted for chiefly in the low price guano is entered in the United States.